



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

valleys of the Blue Ridge caused a separate system of communication with Pennsylvania and western Virginia. The Bay trade, the post office, the ways of spreading news, the means of entertainment of man and beast are all brought before us. We are surprised to learn that there were 845 licensed ordinaries in Maryland in 1746 and are amused at the explanation (p. 148): "In a thinly populated country, hospitality to the stranger is a prime necessity and tradition ruled that nobody should be turned away from one's door. As the law forbade the sale of food and drink without a license, any household that wished protection from the drain of a somewhat enforced hospitality was compelled to take out a license as a regular ordinary."

BERNARD C. STEINER.

An Economic History of Russia. Vol I. *The Rise and Fall of Bondage Right.* Vol. II. *Industry and Revolution.* By JAMES MAVOR. (London: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.; New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1914. Pp. xxxii, 614; xxii, 630. 31s. 6d.; \$10.00.)

Professor Mavor has rendered a valuable service to all students of economic history, comparative institutions, and revolutionary political propaganda in making accessible in English some of the scholarly results which Russian investigators have been achieving during the past half century. Hitherto English readers have had to be largely content with such works as those of Mackenzie Wallace, Leroy-Beaulieu, Kovalevsky, Kropotkin, and Milyukov. Excellent and valuable as each of these is in its way, each fails somewhat in not being abreast with recent investigations and ideas or in not giving a comprehensive and yet detailed account of the whole course of Russian economic development. Professor Mavor, fortunately, makes familiar the views of a host of other scholars to whom he refers in numerous footnotes. In fact, his work gives the impression of being a collection of the views of many minds rather than the philosophical analysis of a single mind. It suffers at times from an excess of detail which obscures or buries the vital points.

In the first volume the author begins with a sketch of the early economic and political development of Russia to the middle of the eighteenth century. Following closely Kluchevsky's recent work, he describes the Russians in their early home on the northern slopes

of the Carpathians, their spread northeast toward their final political center around Moscow, and their considerable trade along the great rivers which flow into the Baltic and the Black Sea. As to the origin of serfdom (I, 55-95) he rejects the commonly accepted idea that it was established by the celebrated ukase of Boris Godunov in 1597. For this ukase did not declare any *general* binding of the peasant to the soil; it merely directed the compulsory return of peasants who had run away during the five years between 1592 and 1597; it was retrospective and not intended, apparently, to apply to peasants who should run away in the future. Rent contracts of peasants with landowners in the seventeenth century were still expressed in the same terms as those in the sixteenth century; there was still the same provision that before the peasant's going away he must settle with his landowner in regard to all the obligations in his contract. Thus his freedom of movement was still evidently assumed after 1597, and was in fact frequently exercised. Boris Godunov, therefore, according to Mavor and Kluchevsky, did not effect in 1597 any radical change in law or in practice. The true origin of serfdom, or "land-bondage," is to be sought in an increasing deterioration of the peasantry from the fifteenth century onwards. This was partly due to the *krugoviya poruka*, or mutual guarantee, the collective responsibility of the peasants for taxes. This existed at first on the state domains and was then gradually extended to the domains of the nobles. Deterioration of the peasantry was due also to the increasing agricultural burdens which landlords were exacting in the sixteenth century and to the increasing governmental and police powers which the state was allowing landowners to assume and exercise.

Peter the Great's industrial and financial reforms are well described in considerable detail. Professor Mavor has a more favorable view of Peter than Milyukov and some recent writers. "Peter was cast in a mould greater than that of the greatest industrial and commercial leaders. The masters of finance and of the industrial combinations of our time are mere pigmies compared with the gigantic, if sometimes sinister, figure of Peter the Great" (I, 163).

A long analysis of agrarian conditions from the middle of the eighteenth century until 1861 (I, 185-330) and a short account of Slovolophilism and the literary influences inimical to serfdom (I, 352-356) pave the way for a detailed statement of the numerous reports and committees through which the difficult question of serfdom was

dragged until emancipation was finally accomplished. The last third of the first volume contains a fresh and interesting description of Russia as an industrial country during the same period from the middle of the eighteenth century until emancipation.

The second volume is virtually a history of the revolutionary movement in Russia. The author is evidently more interested in the growth of political revolution than in the history of economic conditions, if one may distinguish two things which are so closely interrelated as these in modern Russia. It is characteristic of his attitude that he begins this volume with a long—and excellent—chapter on the great Pugachev Peasant Revolt, the significance of which “lay in the fact that it was really a revolutionary movement” (II, 61), and he is content to lay down his pen after describing the revolution of 1905 and the first concessions wrung from autocracy by the people. “Nihilist” is a term which Professor Mavor does not use, but the activities of the men whom western Europe has been wont to call Nihilists are fully described in interesting chapters entitled The V Narod Movement, *i.e.*, the movement of enthusiastic intellectuals “among the people” to enlighten and stir up the peasants, and Narodnaya Volya, *i.e.*, the people’s will, which was to be brought about by terrorism and assassination. In the following chapters on the rise of the social democratic and the social revolutionary parties, on Jewish pogroms, on *agents provocateurs* like Zubatov, Gapon, and Azef, on the censorship of the press and on the general strikes which finally brought the Manifesto of October 30, 1905, there is a great deal that is new, interesting, and significant of the devious and deceitful ways of the autocracy.

There are also some descriptions of peasants, landlords, and agrarian conditions at the close of the nineteenth century based on the author’s personal observations; and likewise some chapters on industrial conditions from the workingmen’s point of view, as to wages, housing, factory legislation, labor unions, and the agitation for an eight-hour day. There is nothing about Russian finance, very little about railroads and the tariff, relatively little about the great growth of capitalistic industry since about 1890, and provokingly little about the great agrarian change which has been taking place with the break-up of the *mir* and the establishment of peasant proprietors. To be sure, Stolypin’s law of November 22, 1906, encouraging the change from collective to individual ownership of agricultural land is discussed in a chapter, but not very

clearly or sympathetically, and no figures are given to show how it is working out.

Each volume is provided with a full and very convenient index of both names and things. Dates are ordinarily given according to Old Style, although the reader is not usually warned of the fact. The author is not always consistent in his transliteration; he writes both Witte and Wittë, Mikhail and Mikhael, Sherbatov and Tscherbatov; he renders the ninth letter in the Russian alphabet sometimes as "ë," *e.g.*, Mëlyukov, sometimes in the more usual fashion as "i," *e.g.*, Pushkin and *mujik*; he even uses both forms for the same letter in the same word, *e.g.*, *chinovnëkë* (I, 408) and *ispravnëkë* (I, 109). He is wise, however, in using freely Russian words to denote things peculiar to Russia, instead of trying to make up English terms which would inevitably be awkward and misleading.

Professor Mavor's two volumes are a valuable and much-needed work, and, in spite of any minor shortcomings, are likely to remain for some time the standard English authority on the general economic history of Russia.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

Smith College.

La Révolution Industrielle et les Origines de la Protection Légale du Travail en Suisse. By WILLIAM E. RAPPARD. (Berne: Stämpfli et Cie. 1914. Pp. vii, 343. 8.75 fr.)

This book is one of a series on Swiss economic history, and was written at the request of the Swiss labor commission on industrial hygiene and the prevention of labor accidents as a part of their exhibit for the Swiss National Exhibition of 1914. It is a well-proportioned, scientific, and thorough examination of the Industrial Revolution in Switzerland, so well-done, so carefully and fully reinforced and substantiated by contemporary documentation, that one is almost tempted to pronounce it, in respect to the particular phases of the Industrial Revolution with which it is concerned, as definitive for Switzerland.

The first third of Dr. Rappard's work is an analysis of industrial Switzerland before 1798. In this he broadmindedly and lucidly characterizes the political and religious factors which influenced and modified the general character of the economic life of the people. He thereupon proceeds, industry by industry, to explain the actual status and working methods of Switzerland's economic or-